

GATTI-CASAZZA TO BE KING

THE MILAN MANAGER TO HAVE ABSOLUTE POWER.

Stockholders of Metropolitan Opera Company Not Pleased With Prominence of German Repertory—Italian Works and Singers to Play a Greater Part.

It was learned yesterday that the new contract between Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the general director of the Metropolitan Opera House and the Metropolitan Opera Company, will confer upon the impresario much larger powers than those which he already possesses. Those whom this knowledge reached expressed themselves as astonished at this outcome of the season up to the present time. It is generally known that Mr. Gatti-Casazza was engaged by the company in accordance with the wishes of stockholders desirous of making the repertoire of the house wholly Italian. Owing to differences of opinion in the board and owing to the expressed wishes of certain members of the company which own the house and lease it to the Metropolitan Opera Company the German works were not eliminated from the list, and Mr. Gatti-Casazza without his own knowledge or consent was provided with an assistant whose principal business has been the supervision of the German works.

When the Italian manager realized the state of affairs dissensions ensued which were made the subject of extensive public discussion. The present purpose of the directors appears to be to prevent such discussion in the future by making the powers of Mr. Gatti-Casazza absolute in every department. It is no secret that those most interested in the operation of this contract will be disappointed if German performances do not hereafter play a very small part in the repertoire of the Metropolitan Opera House.

The situation was originally created by a woman of important social position who desires to be a factor in the world of art both here and abroad. Her husband's wealth and standing have made it possible for her to carry out her wishes to a considerable extent, but not to the letter. She has no taste for the solemn German opera. Her ideals are Italian and her faith is in Italian managers and conductors. Her first choice was Tito Ricordi of the distinguished publishing house of Ricordi in Milan. Obstacles arose, however, to his selection and the post choice fell upon the eminent conductor of the Scala Theatre, Arturo Toscanini. He declined to come to America without his old time associate, Mr. Gatti-Casazza, and accordingly the latter was also engaged.

The choice was generally approved by those who wished to see the Metropolitan transformed into a distinctly Italian institution. But, as has already been noted, the German wing had been established under one of the new manager's altercations. Since the beginning of the present season the two wings have worked with a considerable amount of independence, and this has brought about some friction. The chief cause of this friction has been the outspoken public praise of most of the German productions and the liberal condemnation of the Italian novelties.

The first German performance was that of "Die Walküre," and this was pronounced by good judges to be the best given in the house in many years. D'Albert's "Die Meistersinger" was a failure with the general public, but the production was warmly commended. This year's "Parsifal" was admitted to be better than its predecessor. The success of "Le Nozze di Figaro," conducted by Gustav Mahler, was great. "Tristan und Isolde" repeated its former success. "Die Meistersinger" was superbly presented, and "Tannhäuser" uncommonly well done.

"Götterdämmerung" was sung by German singers, but the credit for the excellent orchestral interpretation went to Mr. Toscanini, who has long been known as an Italian Wagnerite. It was about the time of this production that stories leaked out that next season "Tristan und Isolde" would be given in Italian and with Italian singers. These stories may have rested on so slight a foundation as the fact that Mr. Amato, who is an Italian and a much admired artist, sang some Wagner roles in German.

The Italian novelties of the season have been Puccini's opera "La Villi" and Catalini's "La Wally." The first of these achieved a failure, the second gained what might be called a partial success. The general public has not shown large interest in it.

The meaning of these incidents has not been lost on those stockholders who are interested in the domination of the Italian element. Two or three of these stockholders own a small number of shares, but they are in close sympathy with those who wield the controlling power. The course of events has not been satisfactory to any of these persons.

It is therefore to make sure that the character of the entertainments next season at the Metropolitan shall be more to their taste they decided that Mr. Gatti-Casazza should have dictatorial powers.

It should be noted in justice to Mr. Gatti-Casazza that on arriving here he found himself greatly hampered by engagements made by his predecessor. After it had been decided that Mr. Conrad was to resign the management he was permitted to continue making engagements, and the result was that he threw upon the present director a considerable number of artists whom Mr. Gatti-Casazza certainly would not have chosen for himself. Some of them, to be sure, are excellent operatic performers, but their repertoires lie outside the experience and in opposition to the national taste of an Italian impresario. It is safe to say that if Mr. Gatti-Casazza is in the future equipped with absolute power he will not permit himself to be troubled by the presence in his company of singers for whom he has no use.

The question of conductors for next season has yet to be settled also. If the German repertoire is abolished or reduced to a minimum it will not be necessary to retain the services of both Mr. Mahler and Mr. Hertz. If the amateur managers in the board of directors have their way neither of them will stay.

HIS CAR KILLED MRS. M'COOK

CHAUFFEUR SCHUMANN GIVES HIMSELF UP.

Tried to Dodge Her, He Says, but She Jumped in Front of the Automobile—Did Not Think She Would Die—Gave Wrong Name Because Excited.

The chauffeur whose automobile caused the death on Friday of Mrs. Loris F. McCook, widow of Major Gen. Edwin S. McCook and cousin of Gen. Anson G. McCook, gave himself up to the police yesterday after a dozen Headquarters detectives had been searching for him with only the fictitious name he gave as a clue. He proved to be Walter Schumann, 27 years old, of 19 West 124th street, who is employed by Anthony G. Ibbeken, proprietor of the Mount Morris Auto Garage at 27 West 124th street.

Schumann walked into the East 126th street police station and said that he understood a Mrs. McCook had died as the result of an automobile accident and he believed he was the man wanted. He was accompanied by his employer and the latter's lawyer, Solomon Hyman of 18 East 121st street.

Capt. Walsh took the chauffeur to the Coroner's office, where Schumann told Coroner Shady the same story that he had told Capt. Walsh. It was to this effect: "Yesterday forenoon Henry H. Harris of 31 West 124th street called up the garage and asked for a car. Mr. Harris, who is a paralytic, wanted to go down and see his doctor. He gets a car frequently and as I generally drive him I was sent out yesterday. Mrs. Harris went along. After I had taken Mr. Harris to the doctor's I started back up Madison avenue for Harlem.

"As the car neared Seventy-fifth street I was driving behind a grocery wagon that was running alongside of northbound car. As I got close to the cross street I turned out to pass the wagon and then for the first time I saw the woman who proved to be Mrs. McCook. She was walking to the east side of the street. I put on the power and tried to dodge her, but she jumped back toward the middle of the street. I almost cleared her then, but she must guard of the limousine car caught her in the side and threw her off her feet.

"Mrs. Harris cried out to stop and I jumped out to see what I could do for the woman. She was on her feet unassisted almost before I got to her side. I told her that I would take her anywhere she wanted to go and she told me she was Mrs. McCook and wanted to go to Gen. McCook's house in West Fifty-fourth street. I put my hand on her arm to help her into the car, but she stepped into the machine without any aid from me. Then I took her right down to Gen. McCook's house.

"What did you mean by giving Gen. McCook's butler the fictitious name of Fisher?" asked Coroner Shady.

"I don't understand how I happened to do that," said Schumann. "I was very much excited when I helped Mrs. McCook into the house and I told the butler the first thing that came into my mind. I certainly had no idea that she would die in a couple of hours."

Schumann said that when he read in the late papers on Friday afternoon of Mrs. McCook's death he knew it must be the woman he had struck. He had told both his employer and the latter's wife of the accident, and when they heard that Mrs. McCook was dead they advised him to give himself up. Mr. Ibbeken called in his lawyer and arranged to get bail for Schumann; then they communicated with the police.

Coroner Shady held Schumann in \$3,000 bail to await the inquest. The bond was given by Samuel Levy, a Harlem hotel keeper.

Schumann said that this was the first serious accident he has had in the seven years that he has been running a car. He said that he took a wheel off a wagon last year and was arrested for speeding and fined in Special Sessions, but had had no other trouble.

MISS HOPPER IS MRS. BROWN.

Marriage of the Broker and the Actress Took Place Last November.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Albert O. Brown of New York announced to-day that he was married to Edna Wallace Hopper, who has been playing in Cohan's "Fifty Miles From Boston" at the Tulane Theatre in this city, and has been married to her since November 25, 1908.

Brown came South to visit his wife, and had to explain his marriage to the hotel proprietor. The wedding took place at the home of Justice S. White, in Freshold, N. J., the license being issued on November 18, but the ceremony was delayed a week. The witnesses were Miss Leona Alderson, Dr. Louis Ginter Young and Dennis O'Brien, the latter a friend of the Justice and lawyer for Miss Hopper. All the witnesses were pledged to secrecy.

Brown said that he intended to announce the marriage some time ago, but Miss Hopper objected on the ground that she and her husband were both getting more notoriety than they wanted.

JEWELLED GIRL TURNED BACK

TO THE DISGUST OF M. JACQUES MALLET, WHO MET HER.

Ellis Island Convicted Itself That She's An Improper Person—Frenchman Unable to See Any Liberty, Equality or Fraternity in Excluding Her.

A pretty young woman with a saucy air and wearing more jewelry than most young women display on shipboard arrived yesterday by the French liner La Provence, occupying one of the finest cabins. She was alone.

This fact, coupled with her manner and her jewels, inspired Immigration Inspector Edward Flannery to ask her questions. Her name was on the passenger list as Mlle. Nellie Roselle. She spoke English well enough to understand the inspector's questions and answered them with surprising frankness. She was asked where she was going and she said she really did not know, as a friend was going to meet her at the pier and take her away. Mrs. Mooney, also an inspector, was called in consultation and gathered a few more facts about Mlle. Roselle. She admitted that that was not her name, but that she was really Mlle. Eugénie Mathonet and that she was here to meet a friend, Jacques Mallet, whom she had known in Paris.

At this point in the investigation Monsieur Jacques appeared and greeted the young woman rapturously. He wanted to know why she was detained and she rapidly explained in French. He said he did not see why he should not be permitted to take Mlle. Mathonet with him. She was not likely to be a public charge, with her \$4,000 in cash, and yet then should not the Government let her land as it had let so many others land who were not a bit better than Mlle. Mathonet?

Monsieur Jacques was told that there was only one way in which he might bring Mlle. Mathonet in and that was by marrying her, and the immigration bureau would if necessary furnish the clergyman. Monsieur Jacques said he was not prepared to marry on so short notice and intimated that the proposition was lacking in common sense.

Inspector Flannery was unmoved by the distress of Mlle. Mathonet or the arguments of Monsieur Jacques and ordered the young woman sent to Ellis Island so that a special board of inquiry might determine whether she should be excluded as a person who was coming here for immoral purposes. She cried a good deal before parting with Monsieur Jacques, who swore valiantly that he would appear at the island and fix things so that she would get free.

He did appear, but just the same the special board excluded Mlle. Mathonet, who wept again. She will pay her own way back to Havre, going by La Provence, with some of the \$4,000 she was not permitted to spend here. She said she was a native of Belgium, 23 years of age.

Monsieur Jacques has been here several months. He is the son of the head of the banking firm of Mallet Frères of Paris and is studying the American system of banking, which differs from the French system, as some other American systems differ from the French. It was said at the office of Goldman, Sachs & Co., at 45 Exchange place, that the young man was a nephew of one of the members of the firm.

BRETTON HALL SOLD.

Clergymen Sell Big Uptown Hotel for About \$2,000,000.

The Rev. Dr. Richard L. Howell of Washington, D. C., who made a stir in New York realty circles four years ago by purchasing three big uptown hotels for \$4,150,000, has resold one of the three, the Bretton Hall, for about \$2,000,000. The buyer is the Anderson Price Company, a syndicate in which G. Butler Smith, Clarence E. Fuller and J. D. Price, the present lessees, are interested. The sale is made subject to two mortgages aggregating \$1,670,000.

The Bretton Hall is one of the largest and finest buildings in the new apartment hotel district on the upper West Side. It is a twelve story and basement structure occupying the block fronted by the east side of Broadway between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets and contains more than 200 apartments. It was built in 1902 by the Eighty-sixth Street Company—Trons & Todd—and was sold to Dr. Howell in December, 1904, together with the Hotel Regent in Sherman Square and the Hotel Aberdeen at 17 West Thirty-second street. In addition to the Bretton Hall the Anderson Price Company runs seven other hotels in New York city, in Florida and in the White Mountains.

HAIRDRESSER FINDS A TITIAN.

Picture Bought for a Few Shillings at a Sale to Be a Genuine Titian.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A hairdresser of Soho bought for a few shillings at a sale a picture which is now believed to be a genuine Titian. The subject is "Jupiter Transformed to a Satyr Spraying Antiope." The treatment is bold and masterly and Titian's signature is at the bottom in the left hand corner.

A former secretary of the Louvre gallery in Paris pronounces it an incontestable Titian. Other authorities agree with him. The work necessary for the restoration of the picture is now taking place and the hairdresser is in hopes that some wealthy American picture lover will purchase the masterpiece.

VENEZUELA DISPUTE ENDED

PROTOCOL SIGNED FOR ADJUSTMENT OF U. S. CLAIMS.

Bernandez Company to Get Back Its Property and Make a Small Payment of Damages—Orinoco Cases to the Hague Court—Indemnity for Jauret.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—A complete agreement has been reached between William I. Buchanan, special commissioner representing the United States, and President Gomez of Venezuela regarding the settlement of the five pending American claims. A protocol embodying the terms of this agreement has been signed and ratified by the Venezuelan Cabinet.

The negotiations have been in progress ever since the revolution by which former President Castro was deposed. Mr. Buchanan notified the State Department to-day of the completion of his work, adding that he will probably sail for the United States on the cruiser Des Moines next Tuesday.

The American claims have been outstanding for several years and their settlement clears the way for the resumption of friendly relations between the United States and Venezuela. W. W. Russell, American Minister to Venezuela, will return to Caracas. He is now in Washington and will remain here until Mr. Buchanan returns.

While a complete report of the details of the agreement has not been received at the State Department, it is known that the claim of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, the most important and complex of the disputes, between the two countries, has been settled by direct negotiations between representatives of the asphalt company and President Gomez. The terms of the agreement have not been called to the Department, but they are entirely satisfactory not only to the United States and Venezuela but also to the asphalt company.

The New York and Bermudez company was dispossessed of its control of an asphalt lake known as La Falcidada some years ago. The Venezuelan Government placed the affairs of the company in the hands of a receiver, an act which was described by the company as a practical confiscation of its property. The Venezuelan Government justified its course by the charge that the company had instigated the Matos rebellion.

The settlement between the representatives of the asphalt company and the Venezuelan Government was reached through the assistance of Commissioner Buchanan. The asphalt company, it is said, is to regain possession of its property and to pay to the Government a minimum revenue of \$20,000 per annum. In addition the company has agreed to pay to the Government \$60,000 to settle the suit filed by the Government against the asphalt company because of its part in the Matos rebellion.

The claim of the Orinoco Steamship Company, to which had been granted exclusive right of navigation on branches of the Orinoco River, and the case of the Orinoco Corporation, which has concessions of iron mines, rubberwood forests and asphalt deposits, will go to the Hague court for arbitration. The case of the United States and Venezuela company, which has never been arbitrated, will also go to the Hague court.

The case of A. F. Jauret, an American citizen who was summarily expelled from Caracas by former President Castro, will be settled by the payment of an indemnity of \$5,000 by the Venezuelan Government.

The settlement of the claims marks the conclusion of a long period of negotiations, which became so acute last winter as to cause a break in the friendly relations between the two countries. Shortly after Mr. Root became Secretary of State in 1905 he began an active prosecution of the American claims. His efforts culminated last winter in instructions to Mr. Russell, then American Minister to Caracas, to request the arbitration of all the claims collectively or separately according to the wishes of the Venezuelan Government.

President Castro bluntly declined to arbitrate. Mr. Root then discontinued diplomatic efforts to effect a settlement of the claims and withdrew the American Minister from Caracas. An attempt was made to induce Congress to authorize retaliatory tariff measures, but no progress was made in this direction because public opinion in the United States did not develop sufficiently to support such a move.

The claims drifted along until the recent revolution in Venezuela, when President Gomez, who succeeded President Castro, showed a more conciliatory spirit and upon assuming executive authority notified the United States that he was ready to resume friendly relations and endeavor to reach a settlement of the claims.

The cases requiring arbitration by the Hague court will have to be submitted to the Senate for approval before submission to the court.

OPERATING TROUPE STRANDED.

Stars Have Walking Shoes, but Others Don't Know How They'll Get Back.

ONE HOUSE FOR THE DIVORCED.

Chicago Judge, After Decision, Tells How It Might Be Arranged.

WARRANT FOR GORKY.

St. Petersburg Police Seeking the Revolutionary Novel Writer.

WIRELESS BAD FOR STOWAWAY.

Ship He Hid On Summons a Sister Ship to Bring Him Back.

NEGRO PREACHER RUIN'S AMUCK.

Brought to Bay and Shot Dead While Defying His Pursuers.

CARMACK CASE JURY SWORN.

Trial to Be Begun on Tuesday Morning in Nashville.

QUICKER AND BETTER TO FLORIDA.

Through Sleepers to Palm Beach, Miami and Key West, Atlantic Coast Line, 12:15 P.M.